

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Brazil Strives for Democracy

Political Freedom Won After Fifteen Years of One-Man Government

It is an unusual event for a dictator, who has held absolute power over his nation, to come down from his high pedestal and become an ordinary member of his country's legislature. Yet that is exactly what has happened in the case of Getulio Vargas of Brazil.

For 15 years, President Vargas ruled as a dictator. In 1930 he seized power, with the aid of a group of military leaders, and firmly established himself in control of the government. He suspended the nation's constitution, dissolved the Brazilian legislature, and restricted many liberties, including freedom of the press.

On the whole, however, his rule was not so harsh as the militaristic dictatorships of Europe. Instead of building armies for conquest and threatening neighboring lands, Vargas concentrated most of his efforts on making a better nation of Brazil—on improving the lot of her people and strengthening her agriculture and industry.

Nevertheless, his methods were dictatorial, and increasing numbers of Brazilians grew tired of being unable to express their views freely and to take part in the political affairs of their nation. They wished for a chance to choose their own government. Finally, several months ago, certain army officers decided that Vargas had ruled long enough, and forced him to resign from office. Elections were held in December, and General Eurico Dutra was chosen as the new president. It was the first time in the nation's history that the people elected their president by direct vote.

Vargas did not run for the presidency, although he could have done so. He apparently felt that he had little

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War-wrecked nations, desperately in need of aid, feel that U. S. has the financial resources to help them. American opinion on this question is divided. The issue is of such great importance as to require careful study by all citizens

Debate on Foreign Loans

Should the United States Give Aid to Great Britain and Other Allies that Urgently Need Assistance to Restore Their Economic Life?

LATE last fall, officials of our State and Treasury Departments met with representatives of Great Britain and agreed upon the terms of a loan of \$4,400,000,000, which the United States was to make to the British. This loan then went to Congress for approval, and a spirited debate is now under way to determine whether the loan should be made.

While the measure before Congress deals only with the British loan, it is known that other nations either have asked or will ask for assistance from us. France, Russia, and China, and certain other nations, are in need of help. Congress is, therefore, considering the general problem of American loans to foreign countries.

Why are the nations with which we were allied during the war so urgently in need of loans? That question can best be answered by examining prevailing conditions in each of the countries. Great Britain. The British must

obtain food from abroad if they are to live. They can produce, in their small island territory, only about half of the food they require. The rest must be imported from other countries. They must also import many raw materials for carrying on their industries. For example, one of their principal industries is the manufacturing of cotton goods, yet raw cotton is not produced in Britain. It must be obtained from the United States and elsewhere. The same is true of other raw materials.

They must have money with which to buy the food and raw materials. They get this money chiefly by selling products, mainly manufactured goods, to foreigners.

At present, however, the British do not have a great quantity of manufactured goods to sell. Many of their factories were destroyed by air raids during the war. Other manufacturing plants were forced during the war to

quit making the articles which Britain ordinarily sells to foreigners. They turned to the manufacture of war materials just as many of the factories in the United States did. These factories must now be reconverted to peacetime uses, and the factories which were destroyed must be rebuilt. Only when this is done can the British build up their export trade and thus obtain enough money to buy the foreign products which they need.

This work of restoring and reconverting takes time. For a few years, therefore, Britain cannot sell much abroad and will not have money enough to buy food and raw materials from other lands. That is why she wants a loan from the United States—a sum of money which will tide her over while she is preparing to get back into the export market. It is thought that she can get her industries back on their feet in about five years.

Accordingly, the loan agreement now before Congress provides that we immediately lend Britain \$4,400,000,000, and that the British will not be required to begin paying it back until 1951—five years from now. After that, they will pay it back gradually over a period of 50 years.

France. The French are also in need of immediate assistance. Their country was occupied by the Germans for four years. Then the country became a scene of devastation as the Americans and British were driving the Nazis out. Many cities were severely damaged, railways were torn up, bridges were destroyed.

Before France can get back on her feet and get her industries into operation, much work of restoration must be done. The coal mines, many of which were destroyed by the Nazis, must be put back into operation. Railways and roads and bridges must be restored, and factories rebuilt. Many of the cities of France are without coal. Millions of the people are cold

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Toward Higher Standards

By Walter E. Myer



It is easy enough to complain about what the other fellow is doing, and such complaints fill the air today. Merchants, we are told,

are selling shoddy goods at fancy prices, reaping rich rewards at the expense of customers. Labor unions and employers are seeking selfish advantage, with no thought about the public welfare. It is said that politicians in high places serve personal or other selfish interests, that they make false or misleading promises, confuse issues and betray the confidence of the people they are supposed to serve.

Though these charges are frequently indiscriminating and often exaggerated, there is too much truth in them. Public and private standards of honesty and

unselfishness are not as high as they ought to be. We are suffering from the letdown which always follows wars. We are tending to forget the lofty motives of patriotism which characterized our conduct while we were engaged in a life and death struggle with deadly foreign foes. For this weakness we are paying a heavy penalty.

There is need in this country for a crusade in behalf of honesty and high ethical standards in all our dealings; for an aroused public opinion in support of honorable and unselfish ideals of conduct.

This is a campaign in which youth can play an important part. It is a campaign in which students everywhere may engage. In every school of the land the students can establish and maintain high standards of morality. They can build within any school a state of public opin-

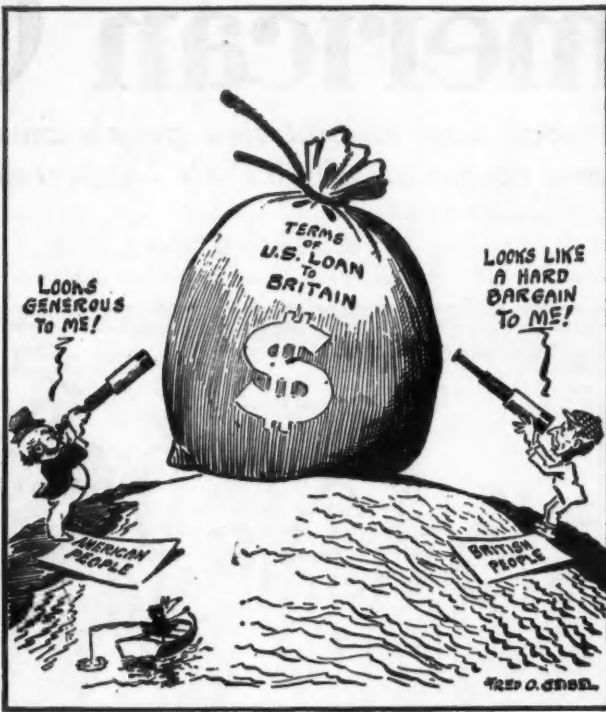
ion that will reduce dishonest practices to a minimum.

Students interested in such a campaign may well start with the all too common practice of cheating in examinations. Cheating is a form of dishonesty. The cheater steals a reputation he does not deserve. He seeks an advantage over honest students. He helps to create an atmosphere of dishonesty in school life.

The student who seeks unfair advantage in this way while in school will probably follow the same line later as an adult citizen. He places himself on the side of dishonesty, trickery, shady conduct. He tears away the foundations of honor and true patriotism. If the nation is to build upon stronger foundations, the task must be started with youth and by youth. This is a real challenge to high school students.



A world job for American dollars?



Looking at the same problem in two ways

Foreign Loans Debated in Congress

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and hungry. They are seriously in need of money to do the work of restoration so that the French can again take care of themselves. The exact amount for which France will ask is not known, but the sum is estimated at \$2,500,000,000.

Russia. Russia's problem is largely one of rebuilding. Most of the large cities of that country were occupied by the Germans during the invasion. Factories were wrecked; great dams which produced electric power were demolished; railway equipment and other implements for the transportation of goods were destroyed or worn out. It will take the Russians many years to restore their factories and re-equip their industries. They are in need of money to carry on this work, and it is expected that they will ask for 6 billion dollars for this purpose.

China. This country also needs tools. A nation with few factories, she needs entire industries. She needs great dams across her rivers to provide electricity for new industries. She needs farm machinery which will enable the farmers to grow larger crops. She needs railroads, highways, and repairs for ruined cities, and she needs food and clothing right now for a population of more than 400,000,000 people. At the very least, she would like to borrow some two billion dollars from the United States so that she can begin to do some of the things which must be done immediately.

Needs Are Great

The needs of the countries which are calling upon us for help are admittedly great, but there is wide disagreement as to what the United States can do and should do in the way of assistance. Should we extend the loans which we are being asked to make? In favor of the loan program the following arguments are advanced:

1. The United States is the one nation in a position to help repair the physical ravages of the war. This country, it is true, made a great contribution to Allied victory. We spent 325 billion dollars in the prosecution of the war. We furnished vast quantities of supplies to our Allies, but of all the nations which participated

in the war, we alone escaped devastation. Not one of our factories was blown up. Our physical plant remains intact. We are, in fact, in a position to produce more than we did before the war, because new factories were built on a vast scale.

2. By extending aid to our Allies, we can help to make these countries stable and prosperous. In this way, we will be contributing to the cause of peace.

If a nation is unable to repair the losses suffered in war, it cannot be prosperous. Conditions will be unsettled; people will be hungry, dissatisfied, restless. Governments, under such conditions, are likely to be plunged into war to gain new territory or new resources. Distress and unsettlement lead to war, while restoration and prosperity make for peace and good will.

The cost of the help we are asked to give to our Allies is small in comparison to the costs of war. If the war had gone on for about a month longer, we would have had to spend the amount which we are being asked to lend Great Britain; and about four additional months of war would have caused us to spend the 15 billion dollars which, it is said, we may be called upon to lend to all the foreign countries looking to us for help.

If we could afford to spend this much for war, and we would have not hesitated in doing so if the struggle had continued four more months, we should be equally willing to lend it for the purpose of making this a better world. The defeat of the Axis nations was only a first step toward victory. Not until we have achieved world economic stability will we have won a final victory.

3. We can contribute to our own prosperity by lending money to the countries which are in distress. With the money we lend them, they can rebuild their industries and raise their standards of living. They will then be able to buy more from us. This will stimulate production and increase employment in our own country.

4. The granting of loans would be an act of unselfish generosity, on our part, and acts of this kind are needed

in a distrustful and suspicious world.

Those who oppose the granting of the loans support their position with these arguments:

1. The United States cannot afford to do all that is being asked of her. We have been engaged in a war which so far has cost us 325 billion dollars. Our national debt now stands at about 275 billion dollars, and our government's expenses, even though the war is over, will continue to be very great for several years to come.

Now we are being asked to lend billions of dollars to other countries. We do not know exactly how much we may be asked for, because so far we have only the plan for a loan to Britain. But it is easily possible that the total may be as high as 15 billion dollars, and perhaps more.

2. The granting of loans to foreign countries will not earn us their good will. It will work the other way. The nations which become our debtors will have trouble in repaying the loans. Disputes will arise. Creditors are never popular with debtors, and this is as true of nations as it is of individ-

uals. The danger of discord will be the greater if the nations fail to repay us as some of them probably will do.

3. America can best serve the cause of peace and stability in the world by putting her own house in order. If we go more deeply into debt in the effort to support other nations, our own stability will be endangered. Depression will be more probable, and depression in this country would affect very seriously the welfare of other nations.

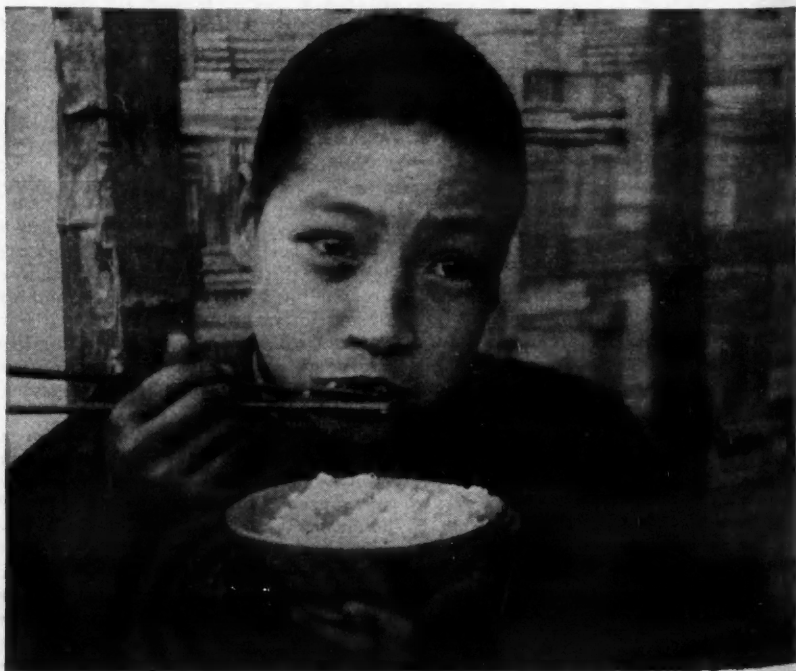
4. We have been extremely generous throughout the war and since. We set up a plan for aiding our Allies—the lend-lease system. Through it we furnished more than \$46,000,000,000 worth of war materials and supplies. In connection with the present plan to lend money to Britain, we have told her that we will forget about the \$25,000,000,000 worth of war supplies which we sent her. We shall undoubtedly tell the same thing to the other countries which received our wartime aid.

Likewise, we are giving relief to war-stricken countries. We are contributing a total of \$2,700,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—the world organization which is distributing relief of all kinds. This is an outright gift to relieve suffering. It cannot be said, therefore, that the United States is being selfish. As a matter of fact, no nation has shown a finer spirit of unselfishness and generosity than has ours. But we should not overdo to the point of endangering our own welfare.

British Loan Debated

The British loan is now being debated in Congress, and others will be considered later. It is to be hoped that the problem of foreign loans will be carefully examined by Congress and the nation, since the decision will have far-reaching consequences.

The amount we will be asked to lend is by no means a trifling sum, but if advocates of the loan are correct in their analysis, the lending of this money will go far toward promoting stable conditions and toward insuring peace. The American people must decide whether the granting of the loans would have this result. Students have more time to study this problem than many parents do. Thus all of you can make a real contribution by informing yourselves and passing on your facts and opinions to others.



China is one of the nations seeking U. S. loans

Weekly Digest of Facts and Opinions

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Urgently Needed—A National Health Fund," by Albert Q. Maisel, *McCall's*, February, 1946.

There are hundreds of health societies, each of which collects money for use in combating various diseases, but the work is not well organized. A great part of the money is wasted or spent inefficiently. A number of well-advertised diseases, such as infantile paralysis and tuberculosis, get disproportionately large parts of all the money collected; and others, such as heart diseases and cancer, get too little.

Tuberculosis affects some 680,000 persons, and the money raised to com-



Colonel Juan Peron of Argentina is accused of being a rabble-rouser

but it amounts to \$22 for every case. There are over 500,000 cases of cancer, and 165,000 persons die from it each year, yet the amount raised to fight it amounts to but \$8 a case. Heart disease causes 22 per cent of all deaths and affects 3,700,000 persons, but the annual collections to deal with this disease amount to less than three cents per case.

The answer to the problem is to establish a national health fund which will operate on the principle of community chests. From this one immense fund, money could be allotted to work with the various diseases in accordance with the need. Furthermore, administrative costs could be lowered and less money would be mispent.

"What Do People Need to Know?" by Norman Angell, *Free World*, February, 1946.

Everyone is saying that we must "educate people for peace," but how? What do people need to know in order that they may work effectively for peace? Mere knowledge about international problems is not enough. "Looking back over the years of this century, one is obliged to bear witness to the strange and terrifying fact that men have drifted into war, destroying each other, not from lack of knowledge in the sense that we lack the knowledge to cure cancer or communicate with Mars, but from failure to draw the right conclusions from facts which are of universal possession and beneath our noses.

"We cannot all be intelligent merely by willing it, but we can nearly all be responsible, possess the sense that we must keep our tempers, that we must try to understand the other fellow's

point of view; that we must not assume for ourselves and our beliefs infallibility; that we must realize . . . that we might be wrong."

We need not only knowledge but the right attitudes. "Men have never hesitated to throw their lives away, to go to the stake, to send others to the stake because they will not admit the possibility that they may be mistaken." Children should be taught that we can never know the truth "unless we listen with patience to those who may not share our views." This comes high in priorities of knowledge which the atomic age will demand, because it is the one most likely to develop the mood or temper of reason and reasonableness without which we cannot be saved."

"Let's Open Up Alaska," by Harold L. Ickes, *This Week Magazine*, February 3, 1946.

Since Alaska was purchased in 1867, we have talked a great deal about developing it but have done very little. Not enough Americans have had an appetite for "the rigors and hardships of pioneer life to develop the great resources of Alaska."

To get the job done, we should open the Alaskan region to immigration. Immigrants did much for the United States in the early days, and they should be depended upon in the same way now for Alaskan development. There are many peoples in Europe—Norwegians, Poles, Danes, Finns, Lithuanians, Germans, Czechs—who are capable of working efficiently in regions like Alaska and who could be depended upon to build that territory.

A great deal of money would be required, of course, and this could be supplied by the formation of a number of "Alaskan Development Corporations under Federal supervision and with only American citizens as stockholders." Thousands of people could be put to work making use of the vast Alaskan resources. Industries such as lumbering and fishing could be established on a big scale. Alaska would then be a source of strength to the whole nation.

"No Four Freedoms for Indo-China," by Edgar Snow, *The Saturday Evening Post*, February 2, 1946.

The people of Indo-China have been shamefully mistreated by the French. These people seem to be "meek and

utterly demoralized," but at times they have risen in protest. On such occasions the French "machine-gunned mass meetings of unarmed peasants, bombed their villages, guillotined many of the leaders and rejected all their demands." French rule has been "one of the most backward colonial administrations in Asia."

When the Japanese made war on the Allies and came into Indo-China, the French fled. They are coming back now, aided by the British. The British and French, in many cases, have armed the Japanese and have set them to "shooting the natives whom yesterday we promised to liberate."

Americans have talked a great deal about supporting liberty-loving peoples. They have spoken of the Four Freedoms and have promised that liberty should be extended everywhere, but they have done nothing to help Indo-China. "This is one of the reasons why some observers out here keep saying that America ended the war with greater prestige than any nation in history—and is losing it more rapidly than any nation in history."

"Infant Atomic Age at Crossroads," by William H. Harrison, *The Washington Star*, February 3, 1946.

Much has been said about the use of the atomic bomb in war. The possible peacetime uses of atomic energy are, however, important. Among them are the following: With atomic developments, new discoveries in biology, chemistry, and physics may be expected. "The fight against cancer, for example, may be spectacularly advanced." Atomic energy "could be used immediately to heat whole cities like Washington, from central plants; and such a project, though more costly now, would, in time, perhaps be cheaper than the use of coal, oil or gas—and it would be smokeless."

Atomic fuel for the present does not hold out much promise as motive power for automobiles and planes, because they are too small to carry the heavy metal shield which must be used for protection against the dangerous rays thrown off by atomic energy. But this type of fuel could be used to drive locomotives and battleships. Atomic energy can also be used as a producer of electric power.

While these possible peacetime uses are important, the uses in war stagger



Edgar Snow, *Saturday Evening Post* foreign correspondent, charges British and French of badly mistreating people of Indo-China.

the imagination. "It is almost certain, according to excellent authority, that we are well on our way to producing bombs a thousand times more powerful than the one that fell on Hiroshima, which means a bomb equivalent to at least 20,000 tons of TNT."

"Portrait of a Rabble-Rouser," by Arnaldo Cortesi, *New York Times Magazine*, February 3, 1946.

Colonel Juan Domingo Peron, dictator of Argentina and candidate for the presidency, is a heavily built man, 51 years old, son of a farmer of southern Argentina. He graduated from a military college in 1914 "without winning any academic distinction." Little was heard of Colonel Peron until the revolution of 1943.

Peron makes a great point of sympathizing with and helping the working classes. "Judging by the appearance of the crowds that turn out for Peron, his appeal seems to be mainly to the humblest and poorest groups of the population." He has done little for these classes, but he flatters them, "speaks to them in ungrammatical sentences and in two-syllable words," and thus gets their support.

Colonel Peron has a way of convincing people even when they know there is no truth in what he says.

"We Have to Live With These People," an editorial in *Look*, February 5, 1946.

"The shooting war is over. But, as world citizens, we in America cannot afford to abandon the men, women and children of Europe. . . .

"We are living in one world. 'A war won without a purpose,' Wendell Willkie astutely observed, 'is a war won without a victory.' While there is hunger and misery, despair and revolution, anywhere on the globe, America cannot have gained victory. . . .

"This nation is composed of people from some 40 countries, with different racial and religious backgrounds. Most of us have learned to live and work side-by-side in harmony. We can learn to do it with our European neighbors.

"The liberation of Europe continues. We must give high priority to helping her rebuild war-torn cities, factories, farms. If, in helping, we continue to pay for a war already fought, that is the price of victory."



Alaska has great possibilities for development. Secretary of Interior Ickes recommends that immigrants from Europe be permitted to settle there

The Story of the Week



TWO PHILIPPINE LEADERS. Sergio Osmena (left) and General Manuel Roxas, opposing candidates in the coming presidential elections

Philippine Elections

When voters in the Philippine Islands go to the polls on April 23, they will have their first opportunity since 1941 to choose a president. At the present time there are only two candidates—Sergio Osmena, who is now president, and Brigadier General Manuel Roxas, president of the Philippine Senate.

Both candidates agree that their homeland should be freed by next July 4, as the United States has promised. Also, both candidates believe that the Philippines should continue to maintain very close relations with the United States. Thus the voters will be compelled to choose between the two men largely on the basis of their personal characteristics and records.

Osmena began work as a journalist and lawyer, but he soon became prominent in Philippine politics. In his numerous political jobs he has established an excellent record for efficiency and honesty.

During the war years, Osmena was in the United States with the government-in-exile. Roxas, on the other hand, stayed home and held a post in the "puppet government" under the Japanese. For this he has been severely criticized as a collaborationist by some Filipinos.

His supporters, however, insist that he was not pro-Japanese and that he served in the puppet government only to protect his country's interests. They urge his election because he is younger (49) than Osmena (67). They say he will provide a more vigorous government and get things done more quickly.

Soldier Complaints

According to a number of reports, American soldiers in many countries abroad are losing popularity because of misconduct and mistreatment of local people. Of course, all occupying armies become more and more unpopular as time goes on. However, it is unquestionably true that in Allied countries like France, as well as in Germany and Japan, some American soldiers have acted badly and have thereby damaged the reputation of the Army and the nation.

Many persons believe that low morale among soldiers is chiefly responsible. Most of our men abroad wish eagerly that they could come home. In addition, they are con-

stantly irritated by the class distinctions between officers and enlisted men.

Soldiers complain because officers have special dining halls, better food, and better living quarters. They ask why officers should have reserved seats, special transportation, private clubs, and other privileges denied to enlisted men. And they insist that punishments and decorations are not handed out with equal fairness to officers and men.

Both the Army and the Navy are considering these complaints.

Federal-State Issue

The House of Representatives recently voted to return the United States Employment Service to the separate states. It took this action in face of President Truman's appeal that the agency remain under federal control. Considerable controversy centers around this matter as it waits for Senate action.

The USES is an agency which helps employers find workers and helps workers find jobs. Before the war it was operated by the states, with federal funds, but because of the critical labor problem during the war it was put under federal control. Now the question is whether it should be returned to the states.

Those who oppose continuation of the USES on a national basis lean

heavily on the argument of states' rights. They point out that the states gave up control over USES with the understanding that it was to be only for the war period. They claim, moreover, that a concentration of power makes for inefficiency and delay. They believe that each state will be better able to handle its own unemployment problems than if handled through a centralized office.

The President and his supporters maintain that employment is a national problem, and that it should be handled by a national agency at least until war veterans and war-production workers are settled in new jobs. They point out that the federal government pays most of the cost of operating the 1,700 USES offices scattered throughout the country. At a time when a transcontinental flight of little more than four hours shows how small the United States has become, they say, we should not begin breaking up an organization which has worked so well on a national basis.

Atom Control

The big question that Congress has been trying to decide in its debates about atomic energy is whether civilians or military men shall regulate its use for the nation. There are three bills now pending in the Senate. One of them—the McMahon bill—puts the final authority in civilian hands. The others—the May-Johnson and Ball bills—leave control with the military.

President Truman and almost all the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb favor civilian control. The Army and Navy and many congressmen urge military control. Both the President and the scientists want the government to be the only producer of atomic energy. Military leaders would allow private firms to produce it.

It is proving particularly hard for Congress to decide how to regulate the production and use of atomic energy because many of the dangers in dealing with the atom are not yet known. The materials from which scientists release atomic power give off rays, many of which are harmful

to people, even at a distance. Unless the government takes great precautions against it, further development of atomic power may cause tragic disasters.

A School for Officers

A new college to train high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy and top officials of the State Department is being organized. This college, to be located in Washington, D. C., will not take the place of West Point and Annapolis. It will be for older men who have had long experience in military or diplomatic fields. Military men will learn something of foreign affairs, and the diplomats will



GENERAL EURICO DUTRA, new president of Brazil, promises to carry out social and democratic reforms.

explore the problems of the Army and Navy. The armed services and the State Department should then work in closer harmony for peace as well as for war.

Hanson W. Baldwin, military analyst for the *New York Times*, looks upon the formation of the new college and the recent establishment of the National Intelligence Authority (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER for Feb. 11, 1946) as being "more significant and desirable" than either the proposed merger of the War and Navy Departments or the suggested program of universal military training.

Ambassadors Needed

President Truman is having a difficult time finding ambassadors to represent the United States in the leading capitals of the world. Recently our ambassadors in London, Buenos Aires, Moscow, and Rome have resigned or indicated that they would like to resign, and men have not been found to replace them. This is principally because it costs more to be an ambassador than the job pays.

The official representative of the United States in a foreign country must live and entertain at a level in keeping with the prestige and importance of his country. Usually he must reach into his own pocket to do this. Thus when Ambassador Braden returned recently from Argentina, he reported that his expenses in Buenos Aires had been \$75,000 more than he received from the government in pay and allowances.

These circumstances mean that only wealthy men can afford to serve as our ambassadors. Many observers feel that this is unfortunate. They point



Will permanent UNO home be here? Answer may be known before this paper reaches its readers



FLYING AUTOMOBILE. This convertible auto-plane is in the experimental stage and not ready to be placed on the market as yet



PA INC.

out that while wealthy men may often become good diplomats, the simple fact that they have money is no guarantee of ability. On the other hand, the career diplomats—the men who are best qualified because of their long years of service in State Department work—are often unable to accept top diplomatic posts because they cannot afford them.

One suggested remedy is to raise the basic salaries of our ambassadors (they now receive \$17,500 a year). Another suggestion is to give adequate expense and entertainment allowances in addition to the salaries. This is one more instance in which the government has trouble getting capable men because of inadequate salaries.

That Europe May Eat

Because of the war destruction, Europe is not growing its own food. Droughts and cyclones have ruined the wheat crops in India, South Africa, and Argentina—regions that Europe was depending on to supply her with this important grain. The situation in England is so critical that the British government says there will be "less to eat than in the darkest days of the war."

President Truman has outlined a program by which we can help this situation. More of the wheat grain will be used in making flour, and this will result in darker bread for our tables. We are asked not to waste food, especially bread. Grains for making alcohol will be limited. Priority will be given to shipments of foods. Our exports of dairy products

will be increased. Appeals have also been made to Australia and Canada, two great wheat-growing countries, to help in supplying Europe with food.

The *Washington Star*, in a timely editorial, says, "the world food situation reduces itself simply—and grimly—to this: That unless emergency action is at once taken by this country and all other countries in a position to help, thousands and scores of thousands of men, women, and children are going to starve to death in the weeks and months immediately ahead."

After comparing in calories America's abundance of food with the starvation diets of much of the rest of the world, the editorial continues. "These figures are famine figures. They mean a ghastly wasting-away of human beings, they mean anguish of the spirit, physical suffering and widespread death, and they cry aloud to the humanitarian conscience of the American people, and to every people who can give aid, to act before it is too late."

In conclusion the *Washington Star* urges the country to support President Truman in his program to conserve food so that the United States can help the starving world. "This is the least we can do, and when we consider that by doing it we shall be helping to save the lives of our fellowmen, we ought to do it not only cheerfully but almost with a feeling of dedication. Our moral obligation in this sense is obvious."

"Beyond that, below the plane of conscience, the situation is a challenge to our self-interest and common sense, for as long as anarchy-breeding hunger is rampant in the world, there

can be no stable and decent peace, and without such a peace our own American position must be less than healthy."

Wages and Prices

Ever since the end of the war, the government's machinery for controlling inflation has been under furious attack. Workers have been striking for higher wages, and employers have been clamoring for higher prices.

By now, workers in many industries have won pay increases, and employers are renewing their drive for higher prices. Meatpackers, for example, want to raise their prices four cents per 100 pounds for every cent-an-hour wage increase given to their workers. Many industrial leaders, like Henry Ford II, say price control should be given up altogether.

As we go to press, government leaders are at work on a new plan which will give each side a part of what it is asking. As a result, general prices will rise still more than they already have, but it is hoped that they can be prevented from advancing too much.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles warns what will happen if price controls are removed too fast. He points out that when OPA tried lifting such controls from various items, prices quickly jumped to two, three, or even four times the old levels. Two days after controls were removed, oranges, lemons, and grapefruit were twice as expensive as they had been. Fur prices doubled shortly after OPA ceilings were taken off, and coconut prices quadrupled.

Home for UNO

It will take a long time to build the permanent home of the United Nations Organization. The property will have to be bought, and the extensive construction work will require much time. For several years, at least, the UNO meetings will take place in temporary quarters.

When the permanent headquarters is built, however, it will be a new capital city for the whole world. It has been suggested that about 40 square miles be purchased for this international organization. By comparison, the District of Columbia occupies 69 square miles.

Among the first needs of the UNO will be buildings for the Assembly, the Security Council, and other branches of the organization. At least two hotels, several apartment buildings, and many individual houses must be provided. It is expected that a full session of the UNO will bring together about 10,000 persons.

The world city will be a separate territory, owned and operated by the

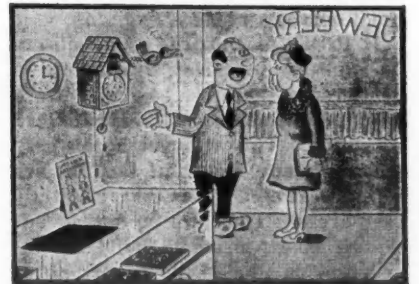
51 member nations. This may perhaps be arranged by a treaty between the United States and the UNO, in which we will agree to treat the territory as a world zone to which our laws do not apply. The UNO must agree in return not to shelter fugitives from our laws. However, if we are having a dispute with a foreign country, the delegates from that country will still have the right to travel to and from the UNO area.

SMILES

Prof. (rapping on desk): "Order, please!"
Voice from Back Row: "Coca-cola for me."

★ ★ ★

Politician (boarding train): "Porter, I'm in lower three. Is my berth ready?"
Porter: "No, sir. I thought you politicians made up your own bunk."



BOY'S LIFE
"He comes out every hour with the exception of one o'clock. That's his lunch hour."

Husband (severely): "Dear, the bank has returned that check you wrote."
Wife: "Oh, isn't that splendid! What can we buy with it this time?"

★ ★ ★

The owner of a large library solemnly warned a friend against the practice of lending books. To strengthen his advice he showed his friend the well-stocked shelves.

"There!" he said. "Everyone of those books was lent to me."

★ ★ ★

Sergeant: "What's the difference between a time and a percussion shell?"
Raw Recruit: "That's what I say—who cares?"

★ ★ ★

Lady: "I want a ticket to New York."
Ticket Agent: "Do you wish to go by Buffalo?"

Lady: "Certainly not! I want to go by train."

★ ★ ★

"Father, will you give me 10 cents for a poor man who is outside crying?"
"Yes, son, here it is. What is he crying about?"

"He's crying, 'Fresh roasted peanuts, five cents a bag.'"



WIDE WORLD

An unusual view of the ruins of Nuremberg, the city in which Nazis held great party demonstrations and in which trials of top Nazi leaders are now taking place

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New Brazilian Democracy

(Concluded from page 1)

hope of being voted into that office so soon after he had held it by dictatorial methods. But he did try for a seat in the national legislature, and won it. It will be interesting to observe whether he will be content to play this minor role in Brazil's political life, or whether he may try in one way or another to regain full power over the government.

Meanwhile, the people of that country are watching to see what President Dutra is going to do about the many problems which face their country. For one thing, it is being asked, "Just how democratic will the new president be?" He is a close friend of former Dictator Vargas, so many wonder whether he will work for a truly democratic government.

One encouraging sign is that he appears to favor the new constitution which is being drawn up for Brazil. It guarantees to the people freedom of speech, press, and voting. It is giving to them vital liberties which they did not have under Dictator Vargas, or which they have never had, for that matter.

Education Needed

In order for the Brazilians to be able to protect their newly won liberties, however, they must become better educated. At the present time, fully half of the people are illiterate. Many others have been to school for only a few years. So long as this situation exists, there is danger that the government will continue to be controlled by small groups of leaders rather than by the people as a whole.

If President Dutra is really sincere in wanting to make Brazil into a democracy, therefore, he will work hard to build new schools and to spread education. This will not be an easy job, for many Brazilian families are thinly scattered over that country's vast areas. They are so spread out that it is expensive to build schools and provide educational opportunities for them. But the people must be educated if they are to live in a democracy.

Another major task facing President Dutra and his new government is to improve living standards in Brazil. Dictator Vargas took some important steps in this direction, but the bulk of the job remains. Most visitors to Brazil do not realize how the majority of people in that country live. That is because tourists usually go only to the large cities on the seacoasts—cities such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. There they see beautiful parks, modern buildings, and smartly dressed people. They find thriving businesses and all the comforts and conveniences of large American cities.

But if one travels into the interior of Brazil for a little distance, he sees a different kind of picture. There he finds millions of poverty-stricken "peons," or farm tenants, barely making a living on the large plantations or estates. In many rural areas, disease and poverty are as bad as in China or India. At least one-third of all Brazilians are so poor that they have never owned a pair of shoes.

Even in Rio de Janeiro itself, if a person wanders off the main streets he will find some of the worst slums in the world. Brazil's 2,000,000 industrial workers who live in these slum dwellings are no better off than the farm tenants in the backward country areas.

These conditions need not exist, for

Brazil has a wealth of natural resources. She has an abundance of rich soil that can produce every crop known to man. She has many valuable minerals, including the richest iron deposits in the world. If these resources were properly developed, all Brazilians could enjoy a high standard of living. They could have a much richer life than people who live in the crowded nations of Europe and Asia.

But Brazil has not begun to make the most of her excellent opportuni-

enough food for home needs. They have argued that profits from coffee sales abroad could be used to buy foreign food and other products. But when hard times have overtaken their foreign customers, Brazil has suffered. She has been unable to buy the food from other countries which she so urgently needed.

There is no reason, of course, why Brazil cannot raise an abundance of all kinds of food. She has great fertile tracts of land, and the climate in many parts of the country is suitable for a variety of crops. It is true that an increasing number of the farm and plantation owners are being convinced

Amazon River and its tributaries.

These needs and shortcomings of Brazil can be successfully met. Arrangements can be made for her to get fuel oil for her factories from certain other Latin American nations, such as Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico. She can develop great dams along the Amazon and its tributaries to provide her with electric power for her industries, and thus she will not have to depend so much upon outside fuel. And she can build highways, railroads, and obtain modern equipment for her farms and for other purposes.

A program of this kind, however, costs large sums of money. Our country has been helping, both in the way of financial and engineering assistance, to develop Brazilian industry, mining, and agriculture during the war. We did it because we needed the help of that nation in the struggle against fascism.

Many Americans believe that we should continue this assistance, for they feel that our future safety, as well as the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere, may depend upon a strong, prosperous Brazil. They point to the fact that Argentina is unfriendly to the United States, and that she is arming to the teeth. They say that her leaders have adopted fascist methods modeled after those of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy. Finally, it is contended, Argentina is trying to line up other Latin American nations against the United States. Consequently, it is argued that we need a strong Brazil on our side in order to combat Argentina's threat to the peace of the Western Hemisphere.

Brazil's Influence

Not only is the Argentine military group unfriendly to us, but its members are also unhappy over Brazil's growing strength and influence both in Latin America and world affairs. The fact that Brazil cooperated wholeheartedly with the United Nations has greatly boosted her power and prestige. She has been chosen one of the 11 members of the UNO Security Council, and she has profited greatly by American aid.

Argentina feels that she is the most important Latin American nation, and she resents Brazil's challenge to her supremacy. It is possible that this rivalry may lead to serious trouble between the two nations. Argentina will think long and hard, however, before provoking a conflict with Brazil, for she will know that her opponent will be not only Brazil but also the United Nations Organization, including the United States. Nevertheless, Argentina may wait for her chance, hoping that there will be a breakdown in the UNO and in Allied unity.

Forecasts by Balloons

Small, helium-filled balloons equipped with miniature radio sets and drifting 12 miles above the earth are the government's newest weather-forecasting devices. By the end of this year there will be 43 stations for observing wind and temperature at the 12-mile-level in the United States, Alaska, and the Caribbean area.

This equipment is called Rason. Eventually the Weather Bureau hopes to have 75 stations equipped with Rason. These will cooperate with 150 smaller stations using regular weather equipment.



JOHNSON

ties. The backwardness and lack of education of so many people in that land have held back progress in the economic field just as it has in the political. Thus, only a great educational campaign will enable the Brazilians to achieve higher living standards.

Another badly needed reform is in the land and farming system. As is the case in so many Latin American countries, a handful of wealthy landowners possess vast estates and plantations, while the masses of country people are mere tenants or sharecroppers, working long hours for ridiculously low wages. Until there is far wider ownership of land, until the majority of Brazilian farm people can work for themselves and not for owners who keep practically all the profits for themselves, that country cannot be prosperous.

In addition, there needs to be a much greater variety of crops grown. The Brazilian landowners have concentrated too exclusively upon one or two crops, such as coffee or cocoa, hoping to get good prices for these products in foreign lands. In specializing this way, they have not raised nearly

of the desirability of diversifying their produce. They are turning out increasing quantities of oranges, cotton, corn, wheat, and other crops. But General Dutra's government will need to encourage this kind of farming on a much larger scale if Brazil is to be a prosperous country.

That nation also needs to build many more factories and to expand its industry greatly. As we have seen, it has rich minerals which are just waiting to be mined and turned into finished manufactured goods. It also has unlimited forests upon which to draw for building purposes and all kinds of wood products.

There are several big obstacles which have held back Brazil's industrial progress. One is the shortage of fuel to operate her factories. She has practically no coal or oil. Another drawback is her pathetic lack of highways and railroads, both of which are needed for transporting raw materials to her factories and finished goods away from them. She also needs modern farm equipment, as well as giant bulldozers, steam shovels, and scrapers to clear away and make usable great areas of jungleland along the mighty

Brazil Has Vast Territory and Undeveloped Resources

Sixty-Five Englands Could be Tucked into Her Borders, Yet Population of Two Nations is About Same

BRASIL holds the distinction of being the largest country in South America. It contains nearly half the territory of that continent. It is as large as continental United States with an additional Texas thrown in. Sixty-five Englands could be set down within Brazil.

This country has the further distinction of being the only land in South America where Portuguese, rather than Spanish, is the principal language. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500, and was held as a colony until 1822.

While Brazil is larger than the United States, her 45,000,000 population is less than a third as great as ours. Like our country, Brazil is a melting pot of many peoples. Roughly speaking, one-half of the population is white, one-seventh is Negro, one-fiftieth is Indian, and the rest is mixed.

In southern Brazil, there are some 3,000,000 people of German and Italian origin. Many of these people speak their native languages. There are also a fairly large number of Japanese in that land.

One of Brazil's main goals has been to make her variety of racial and nationality groups into good Brazilians. She prides herself upon the large measure of tolerance which exists among her varied peoples.

Nearly nine-tenths of all the Brazilians live within a strip about 100 miles wide extending along the coast. The other tenth are scattered over the broad expanses of the interior. There are a few large cities, but the large

majority of people live in small villages and country regions. Rio de Janeiro, the capital, has a population of 1,800,000, and Sao Paulo 1,217,000. The next ranking cities are Recife, with 510,000 population; Bahia, 363,000; Porto Alegre, 352,000; Para, 303,000.

Brazil borders on every one of the South American republics, except Ecuador and Chile. Geographically, the country is divided into three fairly distinct regions. First is the great Amazon basin, covering the northern section—a hot, densely forested region, with heavy rainfall. It is the center of Brazil's growing rubber industry. Americans are helping to develop this region. Henry Ford, for example, has nearly 3,000,000 rubber trees growing on his great plantation, Fordlandia, in the Amazon valley.

This huge area has unlimited possibilities. With the development of dams for producing electric power, with the construction of highways and railroads, with vast programs for clearing the jungles, the Amazon basin will be able to support millions of families in good style.

South of Amazon

The second geographical region of Brazil lies south of the Amazon basin. It consists largely of lowlands and is not thickly forested. It is a region of grasslands and extends over a tremendous area. It has unlimited possibilities for cattle raising if transportation systems are developed to link this section with the population centers of Brazil.

This brings us to the third region of Brazil, the eastern plateau or highland, which contains the large population centers. This plateau region, averaging about 2,500 feet in elevation, though marked here and there by ranges that rise to 8,000 feet, comprises about one-third of Brazil's entire territory. The soil is rich and can be used either for crops or for pasturage. Although it lies in the tropic zone, the climate is temperate because of the elevation.

Despite the fact that only 1½ per cent of Brazil's territory is under cultivation, that country ranks first in world production of coffee; second in cocoa; second in oranges; third in sugar; and third in tobacco. It is also rapidly developing cotton fields, and may sometime seriously challenge the United States as the world's greatest cotton producer.

Brazil has made more progress along industrial lines during the war than she might normally have made in 30 to 40 years. Her factories and mines have greatly increased their output, although Brazil still lags far behind other important industrial nations.

The Brazilian government is concerned with the high rate of illiteracy in the country. Grade school education is almost universal now in the larger cities but education in the rural areas continues to be a problem. While only one-half the people are able to read and write, educated Brazilians have made notable contributions to world literature, music, and architecture.



Freighters anchored at New Orleans. What is going to happen to our huge merchant fleet?

Shipping Problem Is Urgent

What Shall the United States Do With Huge Merchant Fleet Which Was Built During War Period?

EARLY next month the greatest fleet of merchant ships the world has ever known will go out of business. That fleet is the vast Allied shipping pool of more than 9,500 vessels, which during the war carried men, munitions, and food to the battlefronts of the world. Its wartime job is finished, and the ships are to go back to the nations which own them.

The Allies realized early in the war that they must pool, or combine their ships and place them under a single international organization. Each nation lent as many ships as it could, and an agency known as the United Maritime Authority was set up to control and direct this combined merchant fleet. The UMA had full authority to decide where the ships should go and what they should carry.

Important Problems

Now that this vast merchant fleet is being broken up, the world is faced with an important problem, and the United States is also faced with one. The world problem is this: Since the end of the war, the ships under the UMA have been carrying food, clothing, fuel, building supplies, and machinery to Europe and Asia. Replacements must be found for these ships or relief supplies will stop moving. Many private companies do not wish to carry relief supplies because there is more profit in other cargoes.

Representatives of the United Nations have been meeting in London to discuss this matter. They have been considering a plan for continuing some kind of international shipping pool. The sponsors of this plan suggest that each nation which has surplus ships turn them over to a new international agency to serve in peace as the UMA did in war.

But even if an arrangement is made for a peacetime shipping fleet under international control, the majority of ships now under the UMA will be returned to the nations owning them. That brings us to our second problem: How many of the ships returned to us should we operate?

Everyone agrees that we don't want to neglect our own shipping as we have done in the past. In both World Wars we found ourselves without enough merchant ships because of neglect.

But there are several problems involved here. We now own more than 60 per cent of the world's merchant ships. Even if we handle all our own foreign trade in American ships, we cannot keep all these vessels busy. Shall we sell or lease some of our surplus ships to the maritime countries like Holland, Norway, and Greece, which lost so much shipping in the war, and yet depend on shipping for income more than we do?

An editorial in *Life* magazine throws some light on this problem: "If we give these nations our ships, we will be asking for competition. If we don't give them ships, however, they will be all the more impoverished and their poverty and depression will inevitably be ours too. . . ."

"Before the war, the job of serving American foreign trade occupied about half of the Dutch merchant marine and a third of the Norwegian. These countries will have precious little to offer in the way of goods in return for the many things that they will need from us. But they can provide services to help pay us back, and the most important service for them is shipping. It seems clear that we shall have to give some help to our shipping competitors—in our own interests."

Competition Harmful

If we were to engage in ruthless shipping competition with other nations instead of relying on them to carry a great deal of our goods, it would not only harm them but it would cost American taxpayers a great deal of money. Our wages are so high that our shippers cannot compete profitably with low-wage countries unless the government gives them subsidies, or payments of money.

It is thus apparent that we shall have to find some compromise plan which will protect our national interests and at the same time help other nations get on their feet. One suggested plan is that we carry more of our own trade than we did before the war, yet let small nations continue to carry part of it. We could also rent some of our surplus ships to these small nations, with the understanding that we could get them back immediately in case of war. It remains to be seen whether such a proposal would be acceptable to Congress.



Brazilian high school girl

Army Seeks to End GI Prejudices Toward France

PEOPLE may become prejudiced against foreign countries in several ways. They may believe unfavorable reports without stopping to examine them critically. Or, seeing a country firsthand, they may judge it without knowing all the facts. They may criticize a whole nation for what they see in a small part of it. Or, they may condemn foreign people and their way of doing things simply because they are different from the people and customs at home.

This has happened to many of our soldiers in France. A recent Army poll showed how strong anti-French prejudice had become. It revealed that 23 per cent of our forces in Europe preferred even the Germans to the French. To soften this attitude, Army information and education experts issued a pamphlet taking up mistaken ideas about the French, one by one, and explaining the facts in each case.

For example, many soldiers have said the French have low standards of conduct. Here, the booklet points out that GI's often form their ideas about the French nation by what they see in the entertainment sections of Paris. These do not give a true picture of French life, any more than similar sections of our large cities give a true picture of life in the United States.

The fact is that the French people do have high standards of conduct. The majority of them are very devout and set great store by their family ties. France has comparatively few divorces and her crime rate is much lower than our own.

It is also said that the French are



SIDEWALK CAFE in France. Can the unfriendliness between French people and GIs who are in that country be overcome?

dirty. The booklet answers this charge by reminding the GI that France has never been as prosperous as our own country and that conditions have become much worse through the long period of German occupation. Good plumbing facilities are beyond the reach of many French budgets. Soap is not only expensive but almost impossible to get.

Another complaint GI's have made is that the French are greedy and money-mad. Soldiers recall cases where French soldiers have stolen their equipment. They say French merchants are eager to overcharge them. The answer to this is that stealing and profiteering have cropped

up on both sides. American soldiers have done their share of "moonlight requisitioning." They have also, in some cases, sold their rations of soap, candy, and other products to the French at fantastic prices.

[Editor's note: Soldiers serving in foreign countries often feel that the native people try to take advantage of them. The following quotation is interesting in this connection: "They fleece us pitilessly; the price of everything is exorbitant; in all dealings that we have with them they treat us more like enemies than friends." The writer of these words was a Frenchman, serving in our country with the French force which came

to help us in the Revolutionary War.]

Our soldiers also accuse the French of acting as though they won the war by themselves. As the GI's see it, the Americans saved the French for the second time in 25 years. The Army pamphlet corrects two errors in this attitude. First, it points out that we came to Europe to defend our own interests. Would it have been better to fight the Battle of the Bulge in Ohio? Secondly, it reminds the GI that if the French people are overly aware of their part in the war, it is because victory cost them so much.

Although their population is only about a third as large as ours, they suffered more than 1,115,000 casualties in six years of war. They lost 1,785,000 buildings, to say nothing of the destruction of their railways and other properties.

Finally, GI's in France say the French aren't their kind of people. They call them troublemakers and say that the Germans are much easier to get along with because they are more disciplined and law-abiding.

There are many answers to this. One is that the French actually share our democratic ideals much more than the Germans do. The French believe in freedom, in the rights of minorities, in government by and for the people. It is true that the Germans are more disciplined than the French. But this often means that they are ready to support bad laws as well as good—laws which a Frenchman or an American would quickly challenge. As for the charge that the French are troublemakers, history shows that the Germans have invaded France three times in the past 75 years.

Suggested Study Guide for Students

Brazil

1. How long was Vargas the dictator of Brazil?
2. Who is now president?
3. What democratic provisions does the new constitution contain?
4. In what way is education a problem in Brazil?
5. Describe living conditions in Brazil.
6. What must the Brazilians do in order to develop their industries and improve living standards?
7. What are some of the obstacles to Brazilian progress?
8. Why has the United States been helping Brazil?

Discussion

Do you or do you not think that the United States should continue to help Brazil develop her industry and agriculture now that the war is over? Those in favor contend that the stronger Brazil becomes, the less trouble Argentina is likely to cause us. In reply, it is argued that we cannot "subsidize" the whole world.

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"Dictator's Choice," by Edward Tomlinson. *Collier's*, November 24, 1945. The story of Vargas' role in Brazilian politics in the last 15 years, with an analysis of the present struggle to bring constitutional democracy to Brazil.

"How Far Left Will Brazil Go?" by Hernane Tavares de Sa. *Asia and the Americas*, December, 1945. This Brazilian contends that the rapid modernization of Brazil is bringing about an invasion of economic activities by the state.

"All Brazilians Are Brothers," by Chandra R. Saksena. *Asia and the Americas*, April, 1945. An East Indian comments on the lack of racial discrimination that he found in Brazil.

"Brazil: Rising Power in the Americas," by Oliver Holmes. *Foreign Policy Reports*, October 15, 1945. A comprehensive study of Brazil's economics, politics, and role in international affairs in recent years with an excellent appraisal of the Vargas administration.

Foreign Loans

1. What proportion of their food supply must the British obtain from other countries?
2. How do they get the money to pay for the food and raw materials which they import?
3. What difficulties are at present in the way of their getting this money?
4. What size loan to Britain is Congress considering?
5. How do Russian needs for money differ from those of the British?
6. For what purposes are loans needed by the French? The Chinese?
7. State the chief arguments in favor of our making loans to the foreign nations which are in need of assistance?

8. What are the arguments opposed to our making these loans?

Discussion

After reading the article on foreign loans, together with as many of the references as you can read, discuss the following questions and decide upon your own answers:

1. Is America able to make the loans we are asked to make without serious sacrifice; that is, without hurting business here and endangering our own economic well being?
2. All things considered, do you think the granting of the loans would make for world stability and peace?
3. Would or would not the loans increase American trade and help American business and employment conditions?
4. On the whole, would or would not the world, including America, be better off if the loans were made?

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"The British Loan," Editorial, *Life*, December 31, 1945. Our action on the British loan will indicate whether we want to work "for a free, prosperous and expanding world or not."

"Battle Lines for British Loan," *U. S. News*, January 18, 1946. How Congress is lining up for the imminent debate over the loan to Britain.

"Should Congress Approve the Proposed loan to Britain?" Bulletin of America's Town Meeting of the Air, January 10, 1946. Four speakers, two for the loan and two against it, argue the merits of the case. Address Town Hall, Inc., New York 18, N. Y., price 10 cents.

"Herbert Hoover on Debts and Loans," *Christian Century*, October 3, 1945. Hoover says we cannot prop the world's financial structure unless ours is sound.

Miscellaneous

1. What are some peaceful uses to which atomic energy may soon be put?
2. What kind of education does Norman Angell think we should have in order to help maintain peace?
3. What sacrifices or what changes in diet does President Truman say the American people must undergo in order to help the hungry people in the liberated countries?
4. In what part of their country do most Brazilians live?
5. What is the issue over the United States Employment Service?
6. What is the main conflict in Congress over the national regulation and control of atomic energy?
7. What is the minimum wage which can now be paid to workers employed by firms engaged in "interstate commerce," and how high will this wage be if present efforts to raise it succeed?

Pronunciations

Eurico Dutra—yo-ree'ko doo'truh
Sergio Osmena—sehr'hyo os-meh'nyah
Porto Alegre—por'tu ah-leh'gri
Recife—reh-see'fi
Rio de Janeiro—ree'oh duh zhuh-nehr'
Manuel Roxas—mah-nwel' ro'hahs
Sao Paulo—sahn' pau'lo
Getulio Vargas—zheh-too'lyu vah'r'guhs